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WHO Approves Baby-Food Code Despite U.S. Vote

By Iain Gues... After weeks of debate... WHO approved an international code...

The resolution calls on WHO to review the implementation of the code in two years... Many delegations wanted the code to be a regulation...

The cable, which the group said was sent to the State Department by Mr. Helman... Members of the U.S. mission declined to comment...

Members of the U.S. mission declined to comment on the authenticity of the cable... "This kind of action does nothing to advance the discussion of the merits of the issues," he said.



ELECTION MESSAGE — Sigas told persons who went to vote in the Roman Catholic Twinbrook Estate area of Belfast on Wednesday not to choose candidates from the listed parties...

U.S. Insists It Has Honored Pact With Japan on Nuclear Vessels

By William Chapman... Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The United States sought Wednesday to ease Japan's latest nuclear arms dilemma by insisting that it has honored its commitments under the U.S.-Japanese mutual-security treaty...

Mr. Mansfield also observed that the former ambassador who triggered the latest controversy, Edwin O. Reischauer, "was speaking as a private individual" when he said that American warships had routinely carried nuclear weapons into Japanese ports for 20 years.

through Japanese waters. But for years a succession of Japanese governments has claimed that shipborne nuclear weapons would also require consultation.

Mr. Reischauer's statements have been substantially supported by several former Japanese officials, who have said in interviews that naval weapons were not included in the 1960 understanding.

A memorandum accompanying the 1960 treaty requires prior consultation on any major deployment of equipment by U.S. forces. Mr. Reischauer said the United States had always interpreted that to exclude weapons aboard warships docking in Japan or passing through Japanese waters.

Assad Criticism Clouds Prospects in Lebanon; Begin's Optimism Ebbs

From Agency Dispatches

JERUSALEM — President Hafez al-Assad of Syria said in Damascus on Wednesday that U.S. envoy Philip C. Habib had presented nothing specific, only "Israeli demands" in his effort to mediate the Syrian-Israeli missile dispute.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, in the wake of the Syrian's denunciation of U.S. proposals, said he could not be certain that diplomatic efforts to avert an Israeli-Syrian military confrontation in Lebanon would be fruitful.

Mr. Assad, in a rare interview with American reporters, said: "It is difficult for us to know precisely what the Philip Habib mission will result in. So far there have been no specific proposals but Israeli demands that are outside any logic or tradition."

Begin's Response

In Jerusalem, Mr. Begin said in response: "It is not an exact statement, to put it mildly. It does not prove good will to solve the problem by peaceful means. The statement made by President Assad doesn't create the proper atmosphere."

been conducting shuttle diplomacy, visiting Damascus, Beirut and Jerusalem in an attempt to resolve the crisis. The situation has been tense since April 28, when Israeli planes shot down two Syrian helicopters in central Lebanon...

For his part, Mr. Habib said after the meeting with Mr. Begin that "the diplomatic efforts will continue."

Mr. Assad, appearing relaxed and in good spirits, insisted that his country's forces "are legitimately in Lebanon" because of the Arab League mandate to police the truce that ended that nation's 1975-76 civil war.

"Israel feels free to attack our forces," he said, "but if we provide our forces with defensive weapons to defend themselves, then Israel says that we have no such right."

mean the missiles they are deployed in a place near the Syrian border. They cannot strike targets inside Israel. I want to make this clear. Asked about the Soviet role in the crisis, Mr. Assad said, "They give us various kinds of support. It's our view and that of the Soviet Union that our stand is a just one."

He also said that Saudi Arabia — which Mr. Habib visited last weekend, reportedly to enlist support for his peace efforts — had offered Syria encouragement, but that "we have not gone into any details."

The Syrian was asked whether the crisis was abating because Mr. Begin had said Israel would not attack Syria. He replied: "If the situation depended on us, I would be able to give you a specific reply. But it is not so. There are so many factors that have a role to play in the decision of war which Israel may take or perhaps may have taken already."

Earlier Wednesday, the Israeli Cabinet secretary, Aryeh Naor, announced that the Israeli ministers had discussed Mr. Habib's report and had "made appropriate decisions." When asked if they advanced prospects for a peaceful solution to the crisis, Mr. Naor replied: "Yes, indeed, they encourage the chance for a peaceful solution."



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, left, talking with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. after arriving in Washington.

Schmidt Starts U.S. Visit, Will Call on Reagan

WASHINGTON — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany arrived in Washington on Wednesday to ask the United States to speed up arms-control talks with the Soviet Union and to help him counter opposition on arms issues in Bonn.

Mr. Schmidt was greeted at Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. The West German leader was scheduled to begin his three-day visit by meeting with Mr. Haig.

Mr. Schmidt hopes to persuade Mr. Reagan and Mr. Haig to begin negotiations with the Soviet Union early in the fall on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

At a meeting Tuesday of leaders of his Social Democratic Party, Mr. Schmidt stood firmly behind the NATO decision to station new U.S. missiles in West Germany to offset previously deployed Soviet weapons.

100 Afghan Tribesmen After Attacking Army

Barry Shlachter... Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Most of the tribesmen who had remained anti-Soviet and remained neighboring Pakistan (ing an Afghan Army unit).

The decision to uproot his people, Mr. Jan said, was made in a council held after the Sabaris and local resistance fighters routed an Afghan Army force of 1,200 sent to disarm the tribe.

The Sabaris' first — and only — battle began with a surprise attack in a forested area called Bakheil, Mr. Jan said. The tribesmen, reinforced by local guerrillas, totaled 4,000 men.

"The fighting lasted four days," the tribal leader said. "On the night of the last day, we held a council and decided to leave for Pakistan. Since we killed so many soldiers, we thought the government would send another force, and there is no place to hide near our homes in the open plain."

No clear estimate of Afghan Army casualties was available. Mr. Jan said three tribesmen were wounded. The Sabaris have not aligned themselves with any of the resistance parties based in northwest Pakistan.

INSIDE View on SALT

The Reagan administration says that despite contrary legal opinion, the United States is not legally bound by either of two strategic arms limitation agreements with the Soviet Union. Page 3.

U.S. and the Shah

Jimmy Carter's decision to allow the exiled shah of Iran to enter the United States for medical treatment led to a series of extraordinary events. How did the decision come about? In his first extensive interview on the subject since leaving office, the former president offers some background on the decision. Page 6.

TOMORROW

U.S. Investment Finance and investment in the U.S. — a special supplement in Friday's Trib.

New Wave of Boat People Flooding Southeast Asia

By William Branigin... Washington Post Service

HONG KONG — A new surge of boat people, who in some cases are arriving from Vietnam in numbers more than twice as high as at this time last year, has begun to flood Southeast Asia.

The refugees have brought to the fore a bureaucratic dispute between the U.S. State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service over the definition of a refugee, and that is delaying the resettlement of some of them in the United States.

This crowded British colony reports twice as many arrivals of Vietnamese this year as during the same period last year. Other Southeast Asian countries also are taking in greater numbers, although the exodus so far this year does not approach the huge scale of 1979.

According to the UN high commissioner for refugees, more than 10,000 Vietnamese arrived in various Asian countries last month, double the rate of arrivals during the first three months of the year.

Hong Kong officials and Western diplomats blame growing food shortages and rising inflation in Vietnam for some of the departures. Other refugees lately have been fleeing the draft and the prospect of military service in neighboring Cambodia, where 200,000 Vietnamese troops are battling Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

Reported Cuts in British Arms Spending Appear Likely to Worry Atlantic Allies

By Drew Middleton... New York Times Service

LONDON — Reports of a British plan to cut defense expenditures by \$2.2 billion over the next 10 years are considered likely to cause anxiety in the U.S. Navy and the North Atlantic alliance.

The Royal Navy, which since the days of the Spanish Armada has been Britain's favored service, is likely to be most affected by such cuts — losing about half its major surface combatants, reducing personnel by 30,000 men and women and closing two major dockyards.

If the cuts are approved later this year by the Cabinet and Parliament, pessimists see the end of a protection role for the navy.

strength is 57,000. The reduction will be achieved by recalling an armored division headquarters together with its signals regiment and by cutting defense personnel in various army headquarters in West Germany.

The U.S. Navy, in view of its present commitments in the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic oceans

and in the Mediterranean Sea, is not in a position to take up the slack, American officials said.

A senior official of the Defense Ministry made two points in a discussion of the cuts. One was that the government remained pledged to the annual 3-percent increase in defense expenditures agreed upon by NATO members in 1977.

His second point was that British defense in the end would be strengthened rather than weakened. What the ministry seeks, he said, is a change in emphasis. For example, he said, nuclear-powered attack submarines and Royal Air

Force patrol aircraft would probably prove more effective against Soviet submarines than the new Type-22 gates that will cost \$273 million each.

The only navy weapons system untouched by the proposed cuts is that for the new British strategic nuclear deterrent of Trident missiles, with British warheads carried in British submarines.

The Royal Air Force appears to survive the planned cuts better than any other service. However, there is likely to be some reallocation of resources, with the new Tornado multi-role combat aircraft stationed in Britain and Buccaneer fighter-bombers assigned to the RAF in West Germany.

The net result of the cuts over a 10-year period would be to leave the army slightly weaker and with enhanced responsibilities in Norway, the RAF in a favored position, and the navy reduced to the unglamorous but important role of anti-submarine warfare with no means of showing the flag in the waters off Southwest Asia.

This break with British tradition was rationalized by an official who said that it was foolish to think of a third world war in terms of convoys under escort steaming across the Atlantic. The reinforcement of a front in Europe, he said, would have to be by air from North America.

er unique that a whole volved," a UN official id an informal census of s confirmed the 25,000 said his tribesmen were ed community, and their action appeared to be no striking. 50 vehicles, including 40 vere brought along. So cles, rope beds, carpets

Hunger Striker at Ulster Prison Has Heart Attack, Loses Speech

From Agency Dispatches
BELFAST — Patrick O'Hara, an Irish nationalist hunger striker, had a heart attack Wednesday, and his family was recalled to his bedside in the Maze prison hospital, the IRA's political wing, Sinn Fein, reported.

Mr. O'Hara, 24, had until then deteriorated less rapidly than another hunger striker, Raymond McCreech, also 24. They were in the 60th day of their fasts Wednesday.

Polish Press Reports East May Halt Raw Materials

United Press International
WARSAW — Polish newspapers said Wednesday that the nation's closest trading partners, especially in the East bloc, had begun threatening to withhold raw materials if Poland did not deliver promised coal.

Official reports said coal production this year would be far below the 188-million-ton quota, and the newspaper *Zycie Warszawy* said coal for export could amount to only 12 million tons, one-third of this year's sales.

"Our closest partners are starting to make suggestions that if we fail to supply coal, they will not deliver to us other intermediate and raw materials," *Zycie Warszawy* said.

The Communist Party newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* quoted Stefan Olszowski, a Politburo member, as saying the East bloc allies had many justified fears about Poland, including whether it would fulfill its economic obligations.

Poland has cut off coal deliveries to the Soviet Union, he said, "but we get oil from the Soviet Union. We stopped exporting sulfur to the Soviet Union, but we still get natural gas from there. The other socialist countries have already started to add up what they have delivered. The Soviet Union has not yet done so."

In a speech to a party meeting Saturday that was reported Wednesday, Mr. Olszowski said Poland faced a 14-percent drop in national income this year. "It is catastrophic," he said.

In addition, Poland's agricultural production this year may again suffer heavy losses. The newspaper *Slowo Powszechne* reported Tuesday that the Agricultural Ministry said this year's crop yield may be low because of shortages of fertilizers, pesticides and weed-killers.

At the same time, the newspaper said, "about 60,000 tractors stand

Banks Disagree On Polish Debts

Reuters
FRANKFURT — Poland's hopes for an early agreement to reschedule its huge debts to the commercial banks of the West were set back Wednesday when a task force of bankers failed to agree on terms.

Dresdner Bank of West Germany, which chaired the meeting, said there was not enough broad agreement to present a package to Bank Handlowy, Poland's state bank for foreign trade, and said further talks would probably be needed.

The conference brought together 19 banks from 11 Western countries. They represented about 460 banks that provided \$2.37 billion due to be repaid this year, a sum the Poles want rescheduled over a period of up to 10 years.

Sources said that the terms worked out by a smaller group in Vienna last week, had in fact not been severe enough for some of the banks, particularly some from the United States, which had wanted to apply a penalty clause if Poland fell behind with repayments.

idle, more than the total of this year's domestic tractor production," because of shortages of spare parts.

In Moscow, Pravda said the agreements negotiated by the independent union Solidarity since last year would cost Poland greatly. "Many workers who joined this union connect it with the settlement of their labor problems," Pravda said. "But different people are in the leadership of Solidarity, even open enemies of Socialist Poland."

Pope Walks, But Still on Critical List

By Henry Tanner
New York Times Service

ROME — Pope John Paul II, back on his feet for the first time since he was shot last week, started eating semisolid food Wednesday but remained on the critical list.

The pontiff took a few steps around his room and sat for some time in an armchair, according to a medical bulletin, and he ate some soup and cooked fruit. On Tuesday, he had taken liquids by mouth for the first time.

Prof. Emilio Tresalti, the chief of staff at the Gemelli hospital, held out hope in late morning that the pope would be taken off the critical list Thursday. But in the afternoon, after the pope had undergone a new examination, hospital sources said that it would be seven or eight days before the "guarded prognosis," which means that the patient's life is still in danger, would be lifted.

Medical experts explained that the pope still faced the risk of several kinds of complications, chief among them a possible infection in the abdominal cavity where the intestine was perforated by one of the two bullets that hit the pontiff.

Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk accused in the shooting, was still being interrogated Wednesday. Police said that the weapon used, a 9mm Browning, went from Liege, Belgium, where it was manufactured by the Fabrique Nationale Herstal, to Zurich, and from there to the Austrian town of Krems, on



Schoolchildren waving papal flags on the front steps of the Gemelli hospital, where Pope John Paul II is recovering.

the Danube about 50 miles (80 kilometers) northwest of Vienna.

The weapon was bought in Zurich legally and with full documentation by Horst Grillmaier, a weapons and automobile dealer in Krems, according to two Vienna newspapers. Mr. Grillmaier is believed to be traveling outside Austria and apparently has not yet been questioned.

An Austrian police spokesman said by telephone that there was "a strong suspicion" that the gun reached Mr. Agca from Mr. Grillmaier's shop, but he added that there was no confirmation of this. Other sources in Vienna said by telephone that Mr. Agca had been spotted last month in the Vorarlberg, the western-most province

of Austria, where there are several major textile industries that employ a large number of Turkish workers.

The implication seemed to be that a third person bought the weapon in Krems and brought it to Mr. Agca in Vorarlberg. The Austrian police spokesman said the involvement of third persons was a "good possibility" and that investigations were continuing.

Mr. Agca, who is being held in the Rome police headquarters, Wednesday gave police a list of 25 newspapers and periodicals that he said he had slept well for several hours during the night, even though the dosage of sedation had been progressively reduced.

reading knowledge of these languages.

The interrogation has been conducted in Italian through a Turkish interpreter, reportedly a student at a Rome music academy. But police sources said from the beginning that Mr. Agca appeared to speak several languages, including English, and that his Italian was good enough to understand subtle points in complicated questioning before they had been translated.

Underlining that they were pleased with the progress made by the pope to date, his doctors said Wednesday that he had slept well for several hours during the night, even though the dosage of sedation had been progressively reduced.

Prof. Francesco Crucitti, of the pope's surgeons, told reporters that about half the 26 stitches made during the operation had been taken out. The patient's temperature was reported Wednesday to be near normal, about 37 degrees Fahrenheit.

Prof. Tresalti said that the wound definitely not address shippers from the window of the hospital room next Sunday.

Prof. Tresalti, speaking to reporters at the hospital, said, "His condition is serious and the worries are not over, though there have not been clinical setbacks so far. The danger is still that of infection, which intensive antibiotic treatment is continuing."

Turkey Claims Party With Links to Agca Sought to Establish Fascist Dictatorship

By Marvin Howe
New York Times Service

ANKARA — The National Action Party, which has been linked to Mehmet Ali Agca, the accused assassin of Pope John Paul II, aspired to establish a Fascist dictatorship in Turkey by forceful means, according to an indictment by Turkish martial-law prosecutors.

The document, compiled over seven months by six prosecutors, has been made available to some journalists. It outlines the party's objectives, organization, methods and alleged crimes.

Alpaslan Turkes, the party's leader, and 219 of its senior members face the death penalty in a martial-law trial scheduled to start in June.

Mr. Agca, seized in the shooting of the pope at the Vatican last week, is not mentioned in the indictment. But the murder of an Istanbul editor, Abdi Ipekci, is one of the cases listed in the document.

Mr. Agca was arrested for the murder of the editor but escaped from a top-security military prison in 1979 with the help of National Action Party sympathizers. He was later sentenced in absentia to death.

The martial-law authorities are said to have prepared an annex to the indictment that includes details on the Ipekci murder. It has not been made public.

The indictment against the National Action Party said that it had established terrorist cells with the proclaimed purpose of saving Turkey from Communist aggression.

Mr. Turkes is described in the document as "longing for a Fascist dictatorship." Letters by Mr. Turkes are cited to show that he favors "a strong state" and does not believe in political parties and democratic elections.

In recent years, Mr. Turkes and the members of his party sought to maintain an image of respectability, strongly denying that they were Fascists or had any connection with the rightist terrorist organizations generally known here as Idealists.

According to the indictment, the party was divided into two parts: a political wing that sought to achieve power through legal means, and an activist wing — the Idealists.

Documents have been found in the party's headquarters linking it to the Idealists.

"Cruel Methods"
"The gang that hides under the cover of a political party applies reactionary, divisionist and cruel methods," the prosecutors said of the Idealists. They said that while the radical leftists aimed at popular rebellion, the Idealists' objective was "massacre."

Mr. Turkes is accused of ordering the murder of a leftist labor leader, Kemal Turkler, and the leftist security chief in Adana, Cevat Yurdakul. He is also charged with attempting to change the constitutional order with the aim of establishing one-man rule "against the principles of republicanism and democracy and with the use of force."

An experienced and shrewd politician, Mr. Turkes, 64, came close to assuming power in the past and has shared power on several occasions. A graduate of the Turkish Military Academy, he was arrested in 1946 for setting up secret organizations and promoting the unification of the Turkish peoples of the world.

He was a leader of the 1960 military coup against the government of Adnan Menderes but was sent into seclusion by his colleagues in the junta because he favored continuation of the strong military regime while they sought a return to democracy.

Several years later, Mr. Turkes made a political comeback, taking over the small Republican Party.

armed forces seized power last September.

"It is clear that the NAP wanted to dominate the state through illegal ways because of the clandestine acts and efforts of the armed Fascist and racist gang set up in the NAP and its affiliated associations," the military prosecutors said in a 945-page indictment against the party.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEF

N.Y. Police Swamped by False Bomb Threats

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — New York police phones rang with scores of bomb threats again Wednesday, forcing the evacuation of thousands of people from skyscrapers, diplomatic missions, airport terminals, courthouses and department stores.

Authorities had received 60 new bomb threats by noon, bringing the total since Saturday to nearly 300. But officials believe the threat is not the work of the Puerto Rican nationalist terrorists who claim responsibility for the five real bombs found earlier.

No explosives have been found since two pipe bombs turned up Monday morning mail at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations in the Honduran Consulate. "Every time there is a bombing, all the blame comes out of the woodwork and start making calls," a detective said. "The bomb squad tried to keep up with the calls. I guess they like the sirens and see crowds."

Giscard, in Last Meeting, Says He Did His

United Press International

PARIS — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing held a final Cabinet meeting Wednesday, heard a state-of-the-nation report showing the employment, an issue that helped defeat him, was still rising, and his seven-year administration had done its best.

"We have done as well as we were able to do," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was quoted as telling his ministers, adding, "On a day like this one way of conscience is stronger than that of the moment's favor." François Mitterrand, a Socialist, will take office Thursday as France's 21st president.

The state of the nation report described recent accomplishments including a drop of slightly more than 1 percentage point in inflation year to 12.5 percent. But it also indicated that unemployment had risen above 1.7 million. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing left through a side door at the end of the meeting and did not meet reporters.

Russians Claim 'Whitewash' in Cargo Seizure

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Foreign Ministry charged Wednesday the United States was attempting a "whitewash" and trying to shift responsibility for the seizure of cargo aboard an Aeroflot airliner on a search last week at Dulles International Airport outside Washington.

Tass said the charge was contained in a diplomatic note — the first of its kind — which it made public — sent by the Soviet Foreign Ministry to the Embassy in Moscow. The U.S. Embassy had no comment on the note.

According to Tass, the ministry note also repeated that Moscow served the right to "demand indemnity for the damage caused" May 12 incident, in which U.S. customs agents searched the Soviet cargo and seized three pieces of freight. U.S. authorities said the agents were looking for defense-related equipment barred from export, but later the seized material was not defense-related.

U.S., Iranian Officials Discuss Claims

United Press International

THE HAGUE — U.S. and Iranian arbitrators hope to complete preliminary talks by early next week on the structure of a tribunal to resolve billions of dollars in financial claims stemming from the Tehran hostage crisis, officials said Wednesday.

In the first session of formal talks Monday, U.S. and Iranian arbitrators and officials from both governments began discussing candidates for the three third-party members of the tribunal. The tribunal is set up under terms of the January agreement that secured the freedom of the 52 American hostages held captive for 444 days in Tehran.

Jacob Varemka, director of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in the Peace Palace, said informal discussions would continue through the week. He said another formal meeting was expected Friday or Saturday.

U.S. Not Ignoring Third World, Aide Asserts

The Associated Press

LIBREVILLE, Gabon — Efforts by the Reagan administration to improve its own economic house in order do not mean it is ignoring the developing world, the head of the U.S. delegation to an International Monetary Fund meeting said Wednesday.

"We feel that having our own economy in order is the best thing we can do for less-developed countries," R. Timothy McNamara, U.S. Treasury secretary, said in an interview on the eve of the committee meeting. He emphasized that the U.S. government wanted IMF to remain an institution devoted to maintaining equilibrium in the international monetary system.

U.S. Study Faults NATO Readiness Effort

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Three years after its inception, a long-range effort to improve the ability of NATO nations to fight a conventional war has shown little overall progress, a congressional study has concluded.

The study, released Tuesday, called for increased spending by the Western allies to meet goals adopted in 1978 by North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense ministers to boost the alliance's deterrence and defense against an attack by the Soviet bloc.

"Where there has been progress, it has generally occurred in low-cost, non-prioritized areas," the report on NATO's Long-Term Defense Program said. "Nations are quick to study problems, develop standards and plans, but are slower to complete the all-important procurement phase."

The study was prepared by the House Government Operations Committee, whose chairman, Rep.



WHEN YOU TELL 'EM BACK HOME HOW YOU CAN CANCAN, SAVE A FISTFUL OF FRANCS ON THE CALL.

The cancan girls aren't the only ones kicking up their heels in Europe. You're having the kind of adventures they want to hear about back home. So give 'em a call. And do it with these franc-saving tips in mind.

SAVE ON SURCHARGE
Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on!

SAVE WITH A SHORTIE
In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the call-back from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS
Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

Now...is that you on the left? Not bad. You can still shake a leg.



Reach out and touch someone

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

A Compromise for Unesco

Unesco, in the name of providing more balanced access to the media for Third World countries, is trying to impose a code of ethics and a body of constraints on reporters and news organizations from the developed world. The news gatherers argue that such codes and constraints will severely hamper the free flow of information. Unesco says it is intended to do nothing of the kind. Neither side seems able to reconcile the two positions.

But they are not necessarily irreconcilable, as a speaker at the recent meeting on Unesco and the press at Talloires, France, suggested they are. Since journalists — rightly — will not accept controls and since Unesco insists that its aim is not to stifle the flow of news, the two sides should agree on ways to supplement that flow to provide the kind of coverage that Unesco says — with justification — is frequently lacking altogether or inadequately presented.

To do that will require a degree of cooperation and trust between the newsmen and the international organization that has been conspicuously missing from their past deliberations. They must work together to produce a fifth major multinational news organization

to compete with The Associated Press, United Press International, Reuters and Agence France-Presse. The start-up money should come from the developed countries and the expertise from the big Western and Japanese news organizations. Unesco should supply the organization, the manpower and the editorial direction. The new agency should compete in the international marketplace with the others. Its credibility would rest on its performance and its success would rest on its credibility. There are few Western newsmen who would not wish it well.

If Unesco is not prepared to go along with an arrangement of that kind in place of its rather clumsy efforts to control the media through a so-called new information order, it would give considerable credence to the view that the United Nations organization is willingly serving the purposes of the Soviet Union and other countries that dominate their populations in part by controlling their access to information. Control on the press is a form of national or international mind control and as such is intolerable. If that is not Unesco's goal, a move away from codes and constraints would be one way to prove it.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Japan's Military Role

The results of Premier Zenko Suzuki's official visit in Washington gratified both sides. The Americans were pleased at the progress made in drawing Japan toward a larger military role and the Japanese at their success in widening the U.S. commitment to the non-military aspects of their mutual security. Since Mr. Suzuki got back to Tokyo, however, a good part of the sky seems to have fallen. It will take the best efforts of both governments to recover.

The first difficulty arose over the joint communiqué, which had been drafted in English. Mention of an "alliance" elicited no particular attention in the United States, since the word has been in common use since the U.S.-Japan security treaty was signed in 1952. In the Japanese translation, however, a slight variant was used. To the Japanese it evokes the German-Italian-Japanese tripartite pact of 1940, and its ping immediately set off a wave of alarm.

Whether it was introduced innocently or with the intent to condition Japanese public opinion to a new military concept is unclear. But in the resulting uproar, the foreign minister resigned. Mr. Suzuki is still explaining that he did not make military commitments while in Washington extending beyond the

modest and inexpensive role currently demanded by Japanese public opinion.

This was the situation when Edwin Reichbauer, the former ambassador in Tokyo who is perhaps the leading American guide to Japanese ways, threw gasoline on the fire. Setting aside the discretion on nuclear affairs that has proved so serviceable over the decades, he casually confirmed that Japan permits U.S. ships to carry nuclear weapons in and out of Japanese ports.

There is no good time to stir the nuclear anxiety that, understandably, seems to be a permanent fixture in Japanese psychology and politics. This was a particularly awkward time. No part of the American hope that Japan will take on a larger security role involves nuclear weapons. Raising the issue seems only to add to the political burden Mr. Suzuki was straining under already.

The ties between Japan and the United States are tried and true and will endure bumps like these. Still, nothing in the relationship should be taken for granted. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Suzuki, both new in office, had made a good start. They will have to accommodate these setbacks — and keep at it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Ease Off Kemp-Roth

During the presidential campaign, Mr. Reagan wedded himself for life to the notion of a three-year, 30-percent across-the-board cut in personal income tax rates. But with the detailed proposal headed for congressional decision and with skepticism spreading throughout the economy, the marriage may be in trouble.

The administration has cast the measure as a "supply-side" tax cut, designed to stir people to work harder and save more. Such savings, the theory goes, would build up productive industrial investment, increasing the supply potential of the economy.

The Reagan team has placed great importance on the commitment to three years. Mercurial governmental policies and high tax rates have bedeviled business and individuals in recent years, the administration argues; three years of certainty are required to allow business to plan ahead and to get the economy back into shape.

But it is precisely the idea of so long a commitment that has sent Wall Street into a tizzy — dashing administration hopes that the program would generate a quick reduction in long-term interest rates in the bond markets. Instead, Kemp-Roth has stirred new worries about the economy's prospects.

These worries are well founded. The Kemp-Roth proposal would only shave a percentage point or two off most taxpayers' marginal rates — not enough to generate the savings revolution the administration is hoping for. It's far more likely that this tax cut will only generate what income-tax cuts usu-

ally generate: a spending rush by people eager to beat inflation.

The experiment would be expensive, costing the Treasury \$44 billion in lost revenues in the first year, \$81 billion in the second and \$118 billion in the third. The administration contends that the Federal Reserve Board can offset any inflation generated by Kemp-Roth — a demonstration of faith in the Fed's powers that few share.

The administration also says that the buoyant recovery it expects from its tax policy will eliminate the federal deficit by 1984, making the Fed's task easier. But that optimism is not justified, either. The administration's proposed spending cuts are puny compared with the revenues it will lose on tax cuts and spend on the military. Only a boom unprecedented in recent economic history could produce a balanced budget.

To compromise, the president could agree to defer a cut in marginal rates in favor of a cut that seeks to spur savings directly. Or, if he is determined to hold on to the three-year idea, he could demonstrate his faith by betting on its success. He could accept a contingency plan that would permit the second- and third-year phases of Kemp-Roth to take effect only if the first and second years achieve his goals for reducing inflation, increasing growth and narrowing the deficit.

The president has to face up to the fact that the marriage is in trouble. The way to create the kind of certainty the financial markets will trust is to make Kemp-Roth less certain.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Limited Freedom for Mitterrand

The only certain thing the French presidential election has so far decided is the name of the president. All the other problems remain unsolved until a new parliament has been elected and perhaps longer.

If the majority retains the upper hand in the legislature, Mr. Mitterrand will have

grave difficulty putting his policies into effect, while if it does not he will have an even bigger problem in the shape of a Communist millstone round his neck. Whichever happens, the new president is going to have a difficult time and will need to rely far more on pragmatism than on Socialist visions.

— From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 21, 1906

WASHINGTON — Members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has been investigating the Pennsylvania Railroad, are inclined to blame Mr. Cassatt for the system of "graft" just disclosed. The commissioners hope Mr. Cassatt will return immediately and testify. It is understood that high Pennsylvania Railroad officials are in a panic over the disclosures and are seeking means to stop the investigation reaching the men "higher up." They assert that Mr. Glasgow, the commissioner's lawyer, is being prompted by coal mine operators, who seek revenge for the railroad's attitude.

Fifty Years Ago

May 21, 1931

PARIS — Despite European competition which, for the first time, is becoming really formidable, and in the face of what first appeared to be almost insurmountable obstacles due to the popularity of the talking films, the American cinema industry has come through its most trying year successfully as far as continental sales are concerned. In Britain it has achieved a success unquestionably the best on record. Though British film producers are making great strides, the French, to reduce or reconsider their participation in the plan to trade Siberian natural gas for Western industrial know-how.



'Fella in Florida Wants to Know What To Do About a Sinkhole Down There.'

Keeping Illinois Happy

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — "This is Black Friday for me," John R. Block said in January, 1980, when former President Jimmy Carter imposed an embargo on U.S. grain shipments to the Soviet Union as part of U.S. reaction to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Mr. Block spoke then as a farmer and a leading citizen of the state of Illinois. "This is one of the happiest Fridays of my life," the same Mr. Block said last month, when President Reagan lifted the embargo. In the meantime, the Illinois farmer had become the U.S. secretary of agriculture.

But not everybody was quite as happy as he. Among the least overjoyed were the Afghans. As things have turned out, Mr. Reagan had decided to send food to the armies charged with exterminating them before delivering to the Afghan resistance the weapons he had promised to send.

A Coincidence
On the very day the embargo was lifted, Moscow announced — as if by coincidence — that 300,000 tons of grain (perhaps of U.S. origin) had just been shipped to Kabul.

Moscow did not specify if the grain was being sent to the troops who were at that very moment laying waste the city of Kandahar, but there is no reason to believe that those troops were to be deprived of this serendipity.

The Poles are not particularly happy, either. They see Mr. Reagan's decision as blunting the very weapon that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had waved at the Russians to warn them against any notion of attacking Poland.

The Poles find some bitterness amusement in the situation whereby the embargo imposed to punish the Russians for their invasion of Afghanistan has been lifted after their promise not to invade Poland. This, the Poles say, clearly shows the narrow limits of Washington's righteous anger.

Meaning Grasped
Following Washington's logic means that a new embargo could be imposed against the Russians after they had invaded Poland and lifted as soon as Moscow had promised not to invade Yugoslavia, or West Berlin, and so on and so forth.

Career U.S. diplomats are also less happy about the turn of the events than are the agricultural experts in Washington. They were quick to grasp the meaning of Mr. Reagan's decision.

The circumstances surrounding the lifting of the embargo indicate that foreign policy has been placed quite low on the list of major priorities drawn up by the new administration. No amount of rhetorical obfuscation will be able to hide the fact that Mr. Reagan caved in before the farm lobby only because he was seeking the support of farmers for his economic program.

For a fistful of dollars in the farmers' pockets (about \$3 billion, or hardly 10 percent of the increase in the military budget), the United States is prepared to take a heavy loss on the international political and strategic front.

Pull Out Stops

Mr. Reagan, for example, has thus pulled out the stops which had prevented Western Europeans and the Japanese from rushing to the Soviet marketplace. For it was U.S. pressure that convinced the Europeans, and particularly the French, to reduce or reconsider their participation in the plan to trade Siberian natural gas for Western industrial know-how.

Now, however, notwithstanding the obvious strategic implications, and particularly Western Europe's dependence on Soviet supplies of energy, there is no longer anything to prevent the Europeans from doing with their industrial expertise what the United States has done with its grain.

How does Richard V. Allen, President Reagan's security adviser, propose to convince the unemployed of Europe that they must make sacrifices in the name of greater Western moral values if the rather prosperous farmers of the United States refuse to bear the comparatively light burden of a grain embargo?

By lifting the embargo, Mr. Reagan has wiped out the only example of linkage that he proposed during his campaign. Linkage, which would hold Moscow responsible for all and any of its acts around the world and would draw a corresponding U.S. reaction on all mutual diplomatic endeavors, is still the pillar of U.S. foreign policy, according to the State Department.

Linkage Assailed

The Soviet press has always assailed linkage as intolerable blackmail and interference in the domestic affairs of the Soviet Union. Mr. Carter did what he could to deny the Soviet interpretation of that policy and Mr. Reagan had vowed that he would erase the sequel arising from Mr. Carter's lack of credibility. Yet, lifting the embargo has made it easier for the Russians to produce both "guns and butter" — Mr. Reagan hit the ground running, but in the same direction as Mr. Carter.

No one ever expected that the embargo would force the Russians to get out of Afghanistan, but it was the only vehicle used by the United States as a warning that Soviet aggression had to stop. That was Mr. Reagan's opinion when he refused to lift the embargo in January so as not to send "a wrong signal to Moscow."

But he has just sent that signal. What has the Kremlin done to deserve a recompense of this type. If Moscow has done something good worthy of note, the president of the United States should tell the American public and the rest of the world.

Furthermore, the lifting of the embargo seriously dampened Mr. Haig's authority. Europe may lose the best secretary of state it has ever had in Washington.

Mr. Haig declared that he was in

his post to execute the policies of Mr. Reagan. Yet, everyone in Washington's governing circles knows that he opposed lifting the embargo and that he was "shot down" by Mr. Reagan's White House staff.

Lifting the embargo has certainly improved Washington's relations with the state of Illinois. It is not certain, however — and this has been said before — that this should be the principle objective of U.S. foreign policy.

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BURGENSTOCK, Switzerland — Although Europeans, like Americans, are still in the honeymoon phase with President Reagan, some important strains are looming. There is a crossroads ahead, and it will take deliberate new action on both sides to keep the allies going in the same direction.

This was the clear message of a private meeting here which grouped top-level people from 18 West European countries, Canada and the United States. The discussions gave some insights into the arguments Mr. Reagan is going to face at his first economic summit, the seven-nation meeting in Ottawa in July.

There are three central areas of controversy: One is U.S. economic policy. America's partners are glad to see the United States concentrating on putting its economy in order, because it affects their own prospects directly and they consider it the essential base for the West's strength in the world.

But they are beginning to hurt from the soaring dollar, which inflates their oil bills, and especially from high U.S. interest rates. The drain on their own money forces them to push interest rates up to protect their currency at a time when they would rather expand their economies with cheaper credit.

Distress Signals

A lot of European bankers and finance officials, with the exception of some British Tories, think monetarism is all wet anyway and that it will harm U.S. recovery more than it helps. Without trying to lecture on theories that they all agree are unproven, however, they

Letters

Latin Wisdom

Re: Art Buchwald "Armed to the Teeth in Search for Peace" (IHT, May 5).

May I add to it what the Romans, masters of statesmanship and creators of the concept of citizens' duties said on this subject, well before Gen. Custer:

"Qui deciderat pacem praeparat bellum" (Vegecius: Inst. Rei Milit. III Prol.) or in a well-known Roman saying: "Si vis pacem para bellum."

History proved that they were, as always, right in this case, too. And so was Napoleon, who said: "God is always with the strong battalions."

JOSEPH MARGULIES, Istanbul.

Equal Justice

Had the photo of Ike "chatting" with German civilians (IHT, March 19, May 6) been published at that time, it would have served me as senior defense counsel for

French Communist Rebels On the Fringe?

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — The most remarkable result of the French presidential election was not the victory of Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, but the crushing defeat of the Communists.

Thus, it seems to me, Reagan administration officials are being excessively alarmist in their fears that Mr. Mitterrand will steer France onto a radical course inimical to U.S. interests.

On the contrary, Mr. Mitterrand could well forge a more solid link with the United States than existed under his predecessor, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who was infatuated with the notion of asserting France's grandeur.

For Mr. Mitterrand, having given the French a moderate leftist alternative, may be able to reduce the Communists to a fringe role and thereby exercise their influence.

This is not to suggest that the Communists are going to evaporate. They still have a strong organization, especially in industrial areas where their sway over the labor movement is considerable.

Time Seemed Ripe

But their latest performance at the polls was their worst since 1936, when they made their first important appearance on the French political scene. And it was all the more significant because France today, nagged by unemployment and inflation, should have been ripe for their success.

So, while the Communists retain the allegiance of their hard-core militants, they have plainly lost the support of the many middle-class citizens, intellectuals and even workers who formerly backed them, if only as an expression of protest.

The Communist boss, Georges Marchais, deserves much of the blame for the failure. Arrogant and abrasive, he inadvertently dramatized the fact that the French Communist Party is really a bureaucratic machine built along Soviet lines and not the progressive force portrayed in its propaganda.

Unable to Adapt

Mr. Marchais committed the serious error of demanding that the party endorse the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan and its threats to move into Poland. As a consequence, he alienated many of his own Communist activists as well as party sympathizers, who hardly want to be regarded as pawns of Moscow.

But more profoundly, the

French party has been slipping years because it has been unable to adapt to the reality of a char-

France. When France emerged from World War II, the Communists had two elements in their favor: Their record in the resistance against the Nazis, though exaggerated, was attractive. And they were more interested in social justice than in economic consumer revolution than in Marxist revolution.

Memories of the war have faded so that young French voters bored by recollections of the against the Germans. In addition, they are more interested in consumer revolution than in Marxist revolution.

New Election Test

Accordingly, French voters whose fathers once bicycled from their factories now drive that they have bought on a installment plan. Similarly, peasants have traded in their for sophisticated farm equipment purchased on credit.

Against this background, Communists have become a chronism with their people's lass for class struggle.

Back in 1978, as they faced legislative elections, the Communists and Socialists tried to form a coalition in order to gain control of Parliament. But their united front, primarily because the Communists refused to submit to Socialist predominance.

Mr. Mitterrand could not win the runoff in the presidential election because the Communists failed in the first round of the election last month, however, he will be able to govern without the Communist vote.

The test will come in June, when elections are held for a new legislature. If the Communists can better than they did in the denial balloting, Mr. Mitterrand may manage to persuade a faction to give him a parliamentary majority. If not, he will need the Communists.

But he is unlikely to be harmed in their hostage. Nor will he be under pressure, should he require their support in the Cabinet.

France of the future, in my opinion, may look complicated, but often incomprehensible, as after the 1950s. It is worth noting, though, that it was the U.S. ally that has been most recently. Forecasts of a more recent doom may be misplaced.

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U.S.-European Crossroads

By Flora Lewis

are sending out distress signals to indicate what high U.S. interest rates are doing to their attempts at economic management, and to warn of the social dangers of letting unemployment grow.

The second issue goes even deeper to the heart of the partnership. The Europeans are pined enough to see the big push to military spending in the United States, but they don't agree that they can follow the lead in a time of recession. Nor are they about to join in a buildup of forces for use outside the Atlantic alliance, although they know their own interests are acutely at stake in the Middle East and Africa.

The dominant European view is that more should be done politically to ease the Middle East conflict, by which they mean U.S. pressure on Israel. They also see a need for a more constructive, outgoing attitude toward the Third World.

They don't see direct rivalry as the way to face the threat of Soviet expansion, and they believe it will undermine rather than protect the West if Washington persists in focusing on Moscow as the source of all the world's troubles.

Where Votes Are

In most of Europe now, it is politically unpopular to increase military spending and politically popular to plan for more aid and development projects in the Third World. That is exactly the opposite of America's mood, awareness of the difference is one awareness of the spreading disarmament and neutralism campaigns in Europe. The leaders are worried about it, and they're going to be torn between U.S. policy and their own electorate, they'll obviously move where the votes are.

The third problem isn't likely to come up directly at Ottawa, but it will be in the background and is linked to the other two. This is the trend toward an allied "directoriate," to use De Gaulle's word for his proposal to set up an inner circle of global decision-making a quarter-century ago.

Everybody agrees that the real trouble spots now are outside NATO, and that the allies have to coordinate policies to deal with them even if they don't share responsibilities. Meetings like the

economic summit inevitably indicate military-political implications. But the small alliance excluded from these sessions worried that their needs and won't be counted when the boys institutionalize the talking over their heads.

Aligning the Trends
Some of their key authorities for the narrowing of military spending and development, however, are assumed of neutralism will spread in Europe if people feel they've been left out in the approach to disarmament.

There is an overall way of the two come complementary and strengthen the West instead of security forces splitting it. If Americans want to go all out on more estimated spending and cut back on the aid and Third World support, at least conceivable that a new initiative burden-sharing could be put to let Europe and the U.S. States each do what it wants in this period. Both efforts have been made.

Such a concept would cut existing institutions and create quite generally to deal with economic, development and matters — each very jealous turf. A great surge of imagination would be needed, a lot of risk-taking, and a tremendous will to innovate despite old habits. Obviously, economic advantage would go to the Europeans, and Africa would be put East. It perceives as ahead of everything else.

Without some such understanding on a balance between disarmament and development, however, the U.S. of emphasis is going to be second allies ever further apart. European public opinion will grow sensitive to Soviet charges that the United States wants to militate in the world, and economic movements within the West will be wary.

This isn't one of those cases of alliance "disarray," the reflection of some fundamental divergence of views as in the case of Vietnam. The U.S. and Europe are in a more or less supportable by be reconciled, but they are left to drift, the direction be apart.

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الاصحاح الثاني

The Iran Decision

Why Jimmy Carter Changed His Mind and Admitted the Shah to the U.S.

Jimmy Carter's decision, in the fall of 1979, to allow the exiled shah of Iran to enter the United States for medical treatment at a New York hospital led to a series of extraordinary events that included the seizure of the American hostages in Iran and, eventually, to the end of the Carter presidency. The New York Times recently published a broad investigation into the background of the Iran crisis. This account is excerpted from one of those articles.

By Terence Smith
New York Times Service

WHEN the evening packet of documents from the White House arrived at Camp David one Indian summer weekend, it included a memorandum from Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance that required an immediate presidential decision. Jimmy Carter could not know it at the time, but that decision would set in train a series of events that would preoccupy the nation for the next 15 months and profoundly affect his own future.

The issue posed by the memo on Oct. 21, 1979, had been nagging the administration for months: Should Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the exiled shah of Iran, be allowed to enter the United States? Despite the risks such a move would entail, especially for the skeleton crew of Americans manning the embassy in revolutionary Tehran, most of Mr. Carter's advisers were for it. The president himself had been adamantly opposed and had lost his temper more than once on the subject. But now a new and urgent development had changed the situation, and Mr. Vance was on the telephone from Washington asking for a decision. Eighteen months later, in his first and only substantive interview on the Iranian crisis since leaving office, Jimmy Carter described the exchange.

"I was told that the shah was desperately ill, at the point of death," he said quietly, gazing at the pine trees outside his home in Plains, Ga. "I was told that New York was the only medical facility that was capable of possibly saving his life and reminded that the Iranian officials had promised to protect our people in Iran. When all the circumstances were described to me, I agreed."

That point of decision has most often been explained as a spontaneous, compassionate response to a medical emergency. But examined in the light of interviews with more than 50 people who played a part, it emerges as a much more complicated act. It reflected a calculated political gamble taken in response to high-pressure lobbying within and outside the administration and with an eye on the upcoming U.S. presidential campaign. And it led directly to the trauma of the following weeks and months: the seizure of the American hostages in Tehran, the shattering of relations between the United States and Iran, the altering of strategic realities in the oil-rich Gulf.

Exile and Odyssey

Moreover, it was a decision based, in significant measure, on misinformation and misinterpretation. The New York Times has learned, for example, of an important discrepancy between what Mr. Carter remembers being told about the shah's medical state and the facts as recalled by the private physician who was the administration's sole source of information about the shah's condition. It was not medically necessary — as the president had been informed — to treat the shah in the United States. And according to the shah's doctors, his condition was such that he should be treated promptly, not that he was "at the point of death." Further, the shah had successfully concealed the truth of his cancer from U.S. intelligence for six years, even to the point of misleading American doctors. Knowledge of the seriousness of his condition and his probably limited life span might well have altered U.S. policy toward Iran, and, with it, the course of events.

It is possible that the militant students in Tehran might have found another excuse to seize the U.S. Embassy; certainly, they had tried before. But as it turned out, the decision that Mr. Carter made that Indian summer Sunday at Camp David was the proximate cause of the takeover and all that followed.

The exile and final odyssey of the self-proclaimed Shahanshah ("King of Kings, Light of the Aryans and Vice Regent of God") began on Jan. 16, 1979. Son of a commander, he had occupied the Peacock Throne for 37 years, a handsome, dark-eyed man who prided himself on his physical fitness and courage. He had staved off political disaster more than once during his rule, but now a revolution was tearing the ground from beneath him. He declared that he was leaving Iran for an extended "vacation."

The shah's departure had been expected for weeks. President Carter had extended him a public invitation, and Sunnylands, the huge, well-guarded estate of the publisher Walter H. Annenberg in Rancho Mirage, Calif., had been prepared for the royal family.

But the shah accepted another invitation — from his closest Middle Eastern ally, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. On Jan. 16, the shah, his empress, Farah Diba, and their entourage flew to Egypt, where they rested on an island in the upper Nile for six days. The family then moved to Morocco as guests of King Hassan II, spending three weeks in a luxurious, palm-shaded palace in Marrakesh. The shah took his family for long drives in the nearby snow-capped Atlas mountains and played tennis. Periodically, the official invitation to come to the United States was renewed, but the shah had been persuaded by his own advisers and by Mr. Sadat that the chances of a return to power would be greater if he remained in the Middle East, where he could follow events in Tehran more closely. In addition, a decision to settle in the United States would have underscored the popular image of him in Iran as an American puppet.

On Feb. 1, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini enjoyed triumphant homecoming from his exile in France, and he quickly started to lay the groundwork for his revolutionary government. On Feb. 14, a mob led by Marxist guerrillas overran the U.S. Embassy. Nearly 100 Americans were taken hostage, in an episode much like the climactic takeover nine months later. But this time, in a move that gave the secular Iranian government more credibility in Washington than it ultimately deserved, two senior ministers quickly negotiated the release of all the hostages.

'Not Convenient'

In the second week of March, the shah moved to a palace in Rabat, the Moroccan capital. By that time, the Carter administration was groping for a decorous way to let him know that the earlier invitation had been withdrawn. In search of an emissary to break the draw, the State Department contacted two of the shah's staunchest supporters: David Rockefeller and Henry A. Kissinger.

In a recent interview, during which he frequently consulted typewritten notes to refresh

his memory, David Rockefeller said that he had received "legal authorization" from the shah's family to discuss, for the first time in any detail, his relationship and that of his bank, Chase Manhattan, with the Pahlavi family.

"I got a call on March 14, 1979," Mr. Rockefeller said, "from David Newsom [then undersecretary of state for political affairs]. Newsom said they had intelligence reports from Iran which suggested that if the shah were admitted to the United States, the American Embassy would be taken and it would be a threat to American lives. Therefore, the president wanted me to go and tell the shah that it was not convenient for him to come to the United States at this time."

"I said I thought it was a mistake, that [the shah] was a great friend of the United States and was seeking asylum and that it was in the American tradition to admit anybody under those circumstances, most particularly a friend. So I refused to do it."

In the months that followed, Mr. Rockefeller showed himself to be a true friend to the shah. He and his staff helped the shah at home in the Bahamas, to secure visas, engineer his transportation by chartered jet, to facilitate his medical care. He also played a leading role in the campaign to persuade the Carter administration to admit the shah.

Today, Mr. Rockefeller charges that his motivations have been "monstrously distorted" by the press, pointing particularly to suggestions that he acted solely out of concern for Chase Manhattan's profits.

"Contrary to what has been said by a number of people," he insisted, "we have never been [personal] bankers for the shah or his family or the Pahlavi Foundation. There may have been small accounts of convenience, but they had no real significance." (The Pahlavi Foundation invested in real estate and business and distributed funds for the construction of hospitals and schools in Iran.)

On the other hand, Mr. Rockefeller does not deny that the financial relationship between Chase Manhattan and the shah's government was clearly significant. By 1975, for example, Chase had emerged as the principal syndicator for Iran's vast, unprofitable deposits. About \$2 billion in Iranian transactions were handled by Chase that year. Mr. Rockefeller emphasized, however, that the shah's departure drastically changed that picture. As of January, 1981, Chase's loans to and claims on Iran had dwindled to about \$340 million, and clearly whatever help Mr. Rockefeller provided the shah could only make matters worse with the Khomeini regime. But it is equally true that had the shah been restored to power during those early months, Chase's position would have been more enviable than ever.

David Rockefeller had been a longtime business acquaintance of the shah, but his late brother Nelson, former vice president and governor of New York, had been a personal friend of the monarch for nearly two decades. By the end of 1978, Nelson Rockefeller had become alarmed about the shah's eroding political position. "He wrote a personal, handwritten letter expressing his friendship and concern," David Rockefeller recalled, "which he sent to the shah with Robert Armao."

Public Relations Campaign
Robert Francis Armao, then 30, had just been hired by Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, the shah's twin sister and a longtime resident of New York, to mount a public relations campaign in the United States in defense of the shah's regime. A New York native, Mr. Armao had worked as a labor-relations aide to Nelson Rockefeller before starting his own public-relations firm.

Robert Armao delivered Nelson Rockefeller's letter to the shah on the evening of Jan. 9, 1979, in Niavaran Palace in Tehran. A few days later, Ardeshir Zahedi, the shah's ambassador to Washington, visited Nelson Rockefeller in New York and asked his help in finding a temporary refuge for the shah in the United States. Sunnylands, the California estate that had been prepared for the Pahlavis, no longer seemed safe, because there had been several West Coast protests against the shah and his regime's human-rights record. Nelson Rockefeller's staff located a suitable and secure substitute, a mansion on the grounds of Callaway Gardens, a resort in Georgia, but the administration had other plans.

In mid-March, the State Department attempted again to find an influential emissary to tell the shah he was no longer welcome in the United States. Now the target was Henry Kissinger, long a supporter of the shah and protégé of the Rockefeller family, and once again the caller was David Newsom.

"I had some indignation," Mr. Kissinger said, recalling the telephone conversation. "I considered it a deeply wrong thing to do, a national dishonor, and I still do."

The administration finally dispatched a CIA agent to do the job. The agent, who had served in Iran and knew the shah, met with him in the palace in Rabat. According to Mr. Armao, the shah told him that the agent began by stressing all the problems that the family might encounter in the United States. "He talked," Mr. Armao said, "about lawsuits in American courts, the possibility that the shah would be subpoenaed by congressional committees and the security problems posed by the demonstrations."

Within days, the shah received another jolt. King Hassan made it clear that the shah's presence would be particularly awkward during the upcoming Islamic summit conference in Marrakesh. With his friend Nelson Rockefeller now dead, the shah appealed to David Rockefeller for help in finding another refuge.

"We had to find a place very quickly," Mr. Rockefeller recalled. "I discussed it with Henry Kissinger, and the idea of the Bahamas came up. The Bahamian government agreed to provide a visa but insisted that the shah go to the Resorts International complex on Paradise Island. David Rockefeller and some State Department officials believe that Lynden O. Findling, the Bahamian prime minister, had a financial interest in Paradise Island operations and stood to benefit from the publicity that would inevitably accompany the shah's arrival. However, Mr. Findling insisted in an interview that he had no financial stake in the resort and that he had played no part in the decision.

The shah and his family boarded a Royal Air Maroc 747 jetliner provided by King Hassan on March 30 and flew to the Bahamas. There they moved into the luxurious water-

The Carter choice reflected a calculated political gamble taken in response to high-pressure lobbying both inside and outside the administration and with an eye on the coming U.S. presidential campaign.



David Rockefeller

front villa of James M. Crosby, chairman of the board of Resorts International Inc. At the nearby Ocean Club, about 20 guests were forced out of their \$250-a-day rooms to make way for the shah's staff and security guards.

The Bahamas did not turn out to be a peaceful haven for the shah. Security was difficult to establish in the midst of a popular resort. The royal family was hounded by newsmen, photographers, and hucksters of various persuasions. Moreover, the cost of the shah's stay was astronomical, even for a man with a personal fortune conservatively estimated at \$100 million. By the end of his 10 weeks in the Bahamas, his bill — including rooms and food for 26 guards flown in from the Wackenhut Corp. in Coral Gables — came to \$1.7 million, an average of \$24,000 a day.

Said David Rockefeller: "The shah was taken for such a ride and so outrageously overcharged and treated in the Bahamas that he very quickly wanted to find an alternative place." Mr. Rockefeller explored the possibilities in Austria, while Mr. Kissinger approached contacts in Mexico.

Arriving in Vienna in April to attend a conference, Mr. Rockefeller sounded out Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria. According to Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Kreisky expressed some sympathy and said he would see what he could do. But it was not to be. Although Mr. Kreisky never formally said the shah could not come to Austria, it became clear that the shah's presence would have been difficult for the chancellor politically, and the idea was dropped.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kissinger had been on the phone to an old friend in Mexico, a leading aide to President Jose Lopez Portillo. "He put it to the president," Mr. Kissinger recalled, "and two or three weeks later I was informed that the shah could come." The Mexican Foreign Ministry objected, however, on the grounds that Mexico was being asked to take a risk that the United States itself was unprepared to take. "I had to make another phone call to get it back into the president's hands," Mr. Kissinger said.

Mexico granted a six-month visa. In Cuernavaca, a resort city 60 miles (96 kilometers) southwest of the Mexican capital, Robert Armao leased a vast, rose-colored, French-style villa with walled gardens sweeping down to a river. At \$10,000 a month, the villa was a bargain compared with the Bahamian price. The estate was made ready within 48 hours, and on June 10, in a chartered aircraft, the royal family touched down on their fourth country of exile.

Intense Struggle

Meanwhile, in Washington, an intense struggle was under way within the administration to rescind the decision to keep the shah out. The sharpest conflict was between Mr. Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security adviser. Mr. Brzezinski said in a recent interview in his Washington office, "that we should make it unambiguously clear that the shah was welcome whenever he wanted to come. Our mistake was to ever let it become an issue in the first place."

On April 6, three days before David Rockefeller had an appointment to see the president, Mr. Kissinger called Mr. Brzezinski to renew his appeal for asylum for the shah. "Brzezinski said he was in favor of this," Mr. Kissinger recalled, "but that I should talk to the president. So I called the president on April 7 and told him that I was behind whatever Rockefeller said I felt very strongly about this. He told me that he was not opposed to it, but that Cy Vance was violently opposed to it, and that I should take it up with Mr. Vance. He left me with the impression that this was a matter in which he could not overrule the secretary of state." (Mr. Carter insists that as of April, he was still personally dead-set against admitting the shah.)

What made Mr. Kissinger's intervention particularly sensitive was the fact that it came just as the administration was completing talks on a second strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union and preparing for what it expected to be the biggest political battle of Mr. Carter's term. The president knew that Mr. Kissinger's position on SALT would influence the outcome of the ratification debate in the Senate. Both men say they never linked the two subjects in their discussions about the shah, but explicit linkage was hardly necessary. "SALT," Hamilton Jordan, Mr. Carter's

White House chief of staff, observed later, "was the background for all our discussions in those days."

When David Rockefeller made his April 9 visit to the Oval Office, he said recently, "I had some other matters I wanted to discuss with the president, and as we stood up, at the end of the conversation, I told him of my concern that a friend of the United States should be treated in such a way and said I felt he should be admitted and we should take whatever steps were necessary to deal with the threats [to the embassy in Tehran]. I didn't tell him how to deal with it, but I said it seemed to me that a great power such as ours should not submit to blackmail."

The president's reaction, Mr. Rockefeller recalled, was "stiff and formal." He added: "I got the impression the president didn't want to hear about it."

Mr. Carter's rebuff of Mr. Rockefeller's personal appeal led Henry Kissinger, as he later put it, "to go public." That same night, he tacked onto an unrelated speech he was giving at a Harvard Business School dinner in New York a phrase that would later haunt the Carter Administration. After all the years of alliance, Mr. Kissinger declared, it was morally wrong for the United States to treat the shah "like a Flying Dutchman looking for a port of call." The "Flying Dutchman" reference turned up in newspaper editorials for months thereafter.

The main thrust of the campaign, however, continued to center on personal appeals to key decision makers. Mr. Kissinger confronted Mr. Vance over a private lunch in April, but to no avail. Mr. Rockefeller also spoke with Mr. Vance. Then in June, Mr. Brzezinski told Mr. Kissinger that Vice President Walter F. Mondale, who had previously sided with Mr. Vance, was tilting in the other direction. Mr. Kissinger called Mr. Mondale to press the point, and gradually the vice president came around and began urging the president to admit the shah.

One participant in the Rockefeller-Kissinger behind-the-scenes campaign who was second to neither in his persistence and his passionate advocacy of the shah's cause was John J. McCloy, the 86-year-old lawyer whose roster of important posts ranged from president of the World Bank to high commissioner to Germany after World War II. Mr. McCloy had known the shah for years, and his New York law firm, Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, represents the Pahlavi family in many legal matters. The firm also represents the Chase Manhattan Bank. Mr. McCloy, in fact, is a card-carrying member of the extraordinary "old-boy network" that was involved on both sides of the debate over the shah. Thus, Mr. McCloy is a former chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank; Mr. Vance is a former chairman of the board of trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation; Mr. Kissinger once was director of special projects for the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and now is chairman of Chase's international advisory committee. Mr. Vance, Mr. Brzezinski and Mr. Rockefeller — not to mention Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale — have been leading members of the Trilateral Commission, an international group formed to foster cooperation among the United States, Europe and Japan.

Using these connections, Mr. McCloy peppered top officials at the State Department and White House with letters. Cyrus Vance, in an interview in his New York law office, recently observed with a wry smile, "John is a very prolific letter writer. The morning mail often contained something from him about the shah."

Old-Boy Influence

Exactly how much the efforts of the old-boy network ultimately influenced the president's decision to admit the shah is hard to gauge. "Not much," Mr. Carter replied somewhat defensively when asked months later. But he did admit that he resented the Rockefeller-Kissinger campaign when it was under way. "I don't have any criticism of them now, but at the time I did express my displeasure," he said.

Mr. Carter recalled a breakfast with his foreign-policy advisers in the late summer of 1979 when Mr. Mondale and Mr. Brzezinski were pressing him to change his mind. "I don't cause much," the former president said, "but this time I blew up. I said: 'Blank the shah! I'm not going to welcome him here when he has other places to go where he'll be safe.'" (Recounting the story, Mr. Carter used the

world "blank" rather than the four-letter word itself.)

But the effort to change the administration's policy on the shah was clearly having its political effects. As the summer passed, a number of influential Congressmen joined in. Sen. Charles H. Percy, an Illinois Republican, and Sen. Claiborne Pell, a Rhode Island Democrat, began publicly urging the shah's admittance and reinforcing their speeches with private entreaties to the White House and State Department. And all of this was catching Mr. Carter at a political low. His standing in the public-opinion polls had sunk to historic depths for a sitting president, and Edward M. Kennedy was preparing to challenge him for the Democratic nomination. The odds makers had Sen. Kennedy a 2-to-1 favorite.

As a political issue, the shah cut both ways. If Mr. Carter allowed him in, it would enrage the liberal community that viewed the shah as a murderous despot. Anti-shah demonstrations were already endemic around the country. If Mr. Carter refused him admittance, there would have been a furor on the right, where the shah was seen as a long-standing ally.

The debates were already under way over who had "lost" Iran and why U.S. intelligence had failed to forecast the Khomeini revolution. Conservatives and that band of converted liberals known as neo-conservatives felt strongly that abandoning the shah in his hour of need would be read by other allies as another sign that the United States was untrustworthy. And if the shah had died in Mexico City after being refused medical treatment in New York, there would have been an uproar. Mr. Kissinger today makes it clear that he, for one, would have attacked Mr. Carter publicly for failing to help an old ally. Certainly Ronald Reagan — whom Mr. Carter had by this time, he says, identified as the likely Republican nominee — would have pounced. Mr. Carter concedes today that the possibility of such a reaction was on his mind. "I can't deny that that may have been a factor," he said. "It probably was."

Mr. Carter's decision involved important foreign-policy considerations as well. Establishing relations with the new Iranian government was a priority, as was the resumption of the interrupted oil flow to the West. There was also concern that the Khomeini government might collapse and be followed by a regional splintering of the nation, a situation ready-made for exploitation by the Soviet Union.

Political Realities

Yet another factor in the decision was the president's understanding — or, rather, misunderstanding — of the political realities in revolutionary Iran. Mr. Carter and his aides put their faith in the promises of the secular leadership, rather than recognizing that the religious leadership held the real power. They chose, for example, to believe that Mehdi Bazargan's government would be willing and able to make good on its repeated promises to protect the U.S. Embassy — this in spite of repeated warnings from American diplomats that the admission of the shah would make those promises unreliable.

One option that, curiously, was never seriously examined was the evacuation of embassy personnel prior to admitting the shah. "We felt it was important to have representation on the ground in Iran," Hamilton Jordan explained later. "We knew it was a risk, but we thought it was a reasonable risk. Obviously, in hindsight, we were wrong."

The first hint of the medical crisis that would tip the scales in favor of admitting the shah was received by the administration on Aug. 10. It came in the form of an extraordinary personal letter to Mr. Carter from Princess Ashraf, the shah's twin. Months later, in an interview in her Park Avenue triplex, the 61-year-old princess said the letter had been written without the shah's knowledge. "He was a very proud man," she said. "He would have been furious if he knew."

The letter began: "I am taking what may appear to be a great liberty in writing directly to you in regard to the increased difficulty and traumatic situation in which my brother, his wife and their son find themselves in their search for a relatively stable place where they could find some continuity in their family life." It went on to note "the quite noticeable impairment of his health in Mexico" and to urge that he be admitted for asylum immediately.

Eight days later, on Aug. 18, the princess

received a reply from Warren M. Christopher, deputy secretary of state, "on behalf of the president, who is on vacation." The reply was polite but cool. Mr. Christopher stressed the administration's efforts to "improve its relations with the new government" in Iran.

The shah was sicker than his family knew. According to Princess Ashraf, only the doctors who treated the ruler and a confidential aide were aware that the shah had been suffering for six years from lymphoma — cancer of the lymph glands. He had been receiving chemotherapy from two French doctors who made periodic visits to Iran and later to Mexico. The princess suspects that French intelligence learned of the shah's illness, but that U.S. intelligence did not. Jimmy Carter later confirmed this intelligence failure, which was a significant lapse. Among other things, earlier knowledge of the lymphoma would have made it clear that the shah's days were numbered and that the United States needed to reconsider its policies and plan for an eventual successor. Such considerations might have led to an earlier and deeper study of the Iranian political situation.

In late September, Joseph Reed, David Rockefeller's assistant, asked Dr. Benjamin H. Kean, a tropical-disease specialist, to examine the shah in Cuernavaca. Dr. Kean learned from Mr. Armao about the shah's history of cancer. Arriving in Mexico, Dr. Kean also found that the shah was suffering from advanced jaundice and fever. Unsure what else might be wrong, Dr. Kean recommended that the shah undergo extensive tests to complete the diagnosis and proposed that it be done at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center or one of several other hospitals in the United States.

'The Shah Is Welcome'

On Oct. 18, Mr. Reed called Mr. Newsom with the startling news that the shah had cancer in addition to his other problems. Within hours, the shah's condition was discussed at a meeting of Mr. Carter and his senior foreign-policy advisers at the White House. In Mr. Brzezinski's notes of the meeting, there is the following quote from Mr. Carter: "We ought to make it clear that the shah is welcome as long as the medical treatment is needed." Mr. Vance was directed to double-check the medical information and sound out the reaction of the Iranian government to the shah's being admitted, but the basic decision had been made.

Dr. Eben Dustin, the State Department medical officer at the time, consulted with Dr. Kean on the telephone and later held a casual discussion with the medical adviser to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City. The State Department has refused to release the memorandum containing Dr. Dustin's conclusions, and Dr. Dustin has declined to be interviewed. But Mr. Carter's recollection of what he was told is that the medical equipment and treatment the shah required were available only in New York and that the shah was "at the point of death."

However, Dr. Kean, in a recent interview, contended that that was not what he had told Dr. Dustin. His opinion at the time, Dr. Kean said, was that it would be preferable to have the shah treated at New York Hospital or elsewhere in the United States, but that if necessary, the treatment could be done in Mexico or virtually anywhere. Dr. Kean also said he told Dr. Dustin that the shah had to be treated within "a few weeks," not necessarily within a few days. Thus, on two counts, Mr. Carter was apparently misinformed about what Dr. Kean had actually proposed.

In other circumstances, when a world leader has required such aid, medical specialists and elaborate equipment have been flown to him. But because of the presumed urgency of the shah's case, this option was never considered. For the same reason, according to Dr. Kean, Dr. Dustin declined Dr. Kean's proposal that he go to Mexico to examine the shah himself. No second opinion was sought.

On Oct. 21, L. Bruce Lansing, the embassy's charge d'affaires, and Henry Precht, the man in charge of the State Department's task force on Iran, who was visiting Tehran, called on Mehdi Bazargan, Foreign Minister. Ibrahim Yazdi was also present. The Iranians were informed that the shah would probably be admitted to New York Hospital the next day.

The ministers were unhappy. Mr. Yazdi, Mr. Precht recalled later, did not believe that the shah's ailments were so serious. The Iranians suggested that an Iranian doctor be sent to New York to verify the shah's condition, but that was never pursued. Mr. Bazargan and Mr. Yazdi promised to provide protection for the U.S. Embassy, but as Mr. Precht remembered the conversation, Mr. Yazdi issued a somber warning: "You're opening a Pandora's box with this."

Pros and Cons

On that same day, on the other side of the world, relaxing on the couch in his lodge at Camp David, Jimmy Carter opened the evening packet of documents from the White House. Included was the page-and-a-half memorandum from Secretary of State Vance, setting forth the gist of the medical and diplomatic discussions about the shah and outlining the pros and cons. It contained a recommendation that, under the circumstances, the shah should be admitted to the United States. Mr. Vance had come around. Mr. Carter made his decision, and the word was flashed to Cuernavaca.

The next night, shortly after 10 o'clock, a sleek Gulfstream jet taxied to a remote corner of New York's La Guardia Airport. A five-car motorcade bore the shah and his wife into Manhattan. Hurried through a basement entrance, the shah was whisked to the 17th floor of New York Hospital. The surroundings were familiar: the same two rooms he had occupied for a medical checkup during an official visit to President Harry S. Truman in 1949 — the "good old days" of the Iranian-U.S. relationship.

Twenty-four hours later, the shah underwent surgery for removal of his gall bladder and gallstones. Two days after that, he celebrated his 60th birthday, recuperating in his hospital bed. He was still there nine days later, on Nov. 4, when the student militants poured into the U.S. Embassy compound in Tehran and seized the hostages. The Americans, they said, would not be released until the shah was returned to Iran to stand trial. Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's odyssey was not over — he would travel on to Texas and to Panama before he came full circle, returning to Egypt and his death in a Cairo hospital on July 27, 1980. But for the Americans at the embassy in Tehran, and for the United States, the ordeal had just begun.

JKW/SA

SHADELIGHT

مكتبة الأخبار

Shah to

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Group Reports North Sea Oil Find

Phillips (U.K.) Ltd., the operator for a five-company oil and gas find at its 307A-1 'Joaze' North Sea well, 175 miles southeast of Aberdeen, a company spokesman said Tuesday.

Says Gabon Offshore Well Flowed Oil

Standard Oil of Indiana said Wednesday that its Amoco Exploration unit tested an offshore exploratory well at rates of 100 barrels a day.

Bids Bid From United Artists, Rogers

UA-Columbia Cablevision said Wednesday it was offering a 990-share merger offer made jointly by Rogers Television Co. and United Artists Theatre Circuit.

Says Dow to Build Petrochemical Plant

Saudi Arabia announced Wednesday an agreement with the United States to build a petrochemical plant valued at \$5 billion.

Grenfell Outlines Reorganization

Morgan Grenfell Holdings Ltd. said it plans a £12.5 million reorganization that includes the medical office as part of a capital reorganization.

Japan Planning No Limits Cars to EEC, Aide Says

Mr. Amaya will discuss the issue with the Japanese government in Brussels next week and a high-level Canadian delegation arrives here Thursday for similar negotiations.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for currency, rate, and date. Includes exchange rates for various currencies as of May 20, 1981.

Earnings Rate

The rate of average earnings in Britain in March to 0.6 percent, a level 14.4 percent higher than in February.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for currency, rate, and date. Includes exchange rates for various currencies as of May 20, 1981.

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Hormats: Trade Cooperation Is Key U.S. Goal Stock Prices In New York Close Mixed

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration Tuesday sought to assure its allies that close cooperation on international economic issues remains one of "the cornerstones" of U.S. foreign policy.

In his effort to reassure other nations that the United States has not totally scrapped its long-held belief in the interdependence of the industrialized economies, Mr. Hormats stressed the need for "a common policy" between the United States and its trading partners.

Other specific points Mr. Hormats made: At the Ottawa economic summit in July, the United States will explore ways to resolve regulatory and other problems inhibiting the use of nuclear power and coal.

At a meeting next month of the OECD in Paris, the United States will seek help in its effort to unblock any barriers to exports of services, which are described as "the frontier for expansion of U.S. exports."

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Wednesday in moderate trading, depressed by continued concern over interest rates.

Swiss Banks To Rescue Failed SSIH

BIENNE, Switzerland — Switzerland's second largest watchmaker, which markets the Omega and Tissot brands, announced Tuesday that six Swiss banks are to mount a 300-million-Swiss-franc (\$147 million) rescue operation to keep it in business after heavy losses last year.

U.S. Executives Doubt More Generous Depreciation Will Have Much Impact on 1981 Capital Spending

ALBANY, N.Y. — Although U.S. corporate leaders almost unanimously favor cuts in federal spending, taxes and regulation, they continue to doubt that more generous depreciation will have much impact on 1981 capital spending.

Continued high interest rates also help explain why the promise of new depreciation rules has not spurred capital spending. Last fall, many companies believed that interest rates would decline.

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Altering the Cycle

In 1975, for instance, investment in inflation-adjusted dollars slid 17 percent from 1974 and 1976 spending remained 9 percent below 1974, even though the recession ended in the spring of 1975.

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New Machine Identifies People By Scanning Fingertip With Laser

NORTH WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. — After five years of exploring a frontier of technology, Michael Schiller, president and chief technical officer of FingerMatrix Inc., claims to have perfected machines that can scan a person's fingertip.

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The Saudi British Bank advertisement. Includes logo, name in Arabic and English, and a detailed Balance Sheet as of 31 December 1980 (24 Safar 1401). The balance sheet lists Capital and Liabilities, Assets, and Engagements on both Saudi Riyals and US Dollars.

Data/Word Processing Managers

Advertisement for Data/Word Processing Managers. Promotes T.D.T. system 34 and Wordplex machine time at competitive rates. Includes contact information for Paris, France.

igners
ying for
Money
Banks Lead
to Borrow

By Leonard Silk
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the time being, President Reagan has got what he wanted from Congress: a \$43.8 billion budget for fiscal 1982. This represents a cut of \$43.8 billion below the Carter administration's proposed budget. But the Reagan budget figures are clearly wrong, even before the first congressional budget resolution has been printed.

Virtually no informed person in Congress or the White House believes that spending in the fiscal year 1982 will be anywhere near that low.

Next month the appropriations committees of Congress will start to wrestle with producing agency totals that stay within the ceiling — a task made impossible by prices and interest rates that are higher than the administration or Congress had assumed.

By the time the second budget resolution is voted in September, the \$43.8 billion budget will have climbed by \$20 billion or more.

Political speeches and newspaper editorials will then describe the budget as "out of control." Demands may follow for steeper cuts in programs or for new legislation mandating a balanced budget. Much of this outcry might be avoided if the administration and Congress faced up to reality now.

Private economists have already begun to do so. Alan Greenspan, who was chairman of President Ford's Council of Economic Advisers and who is now a member of President Reagan's high-level economic advisory committee, has just advised the private Greenspan Inc., that his own forecast for the 1982 budget total is \$71.8 billion, which is \$23.3 billion higher than the administration's figure.

The major increases, Mr. Greenspan said Tuesday in an interview, stem from higher prices and higher interest rates. His own estimate of the federal government's interest bill in the fiscal year 1982 is \$6 billion higher than that of the administration or Congress.

A sizeable Congress, eager to go along with Mr. Reagan, has ignored the estimates of its own Congressional Budget Office, which has costed out the Reagan budget at \$72 billion. The office estimated that interest charges on the public debt would likely be \$8.6 billion above the Reagan figures. And the

The Impossible Reagan Budget

CBO also estimated that inflation and unemployment would raise the costs of a host of programs (ranging from Social Security to national defense) about \$20 billion above the present budget ceiling.

The CBO estimates defense spending will run \$5.1 billion above the Reagan estimates in 1982. With Congress showing signs of balking at proposed cuts in Social Security, Medicare and Medicaid, the defense budget, once considered sacrosanct, is likely to come under heavier pressure for reducing "waste."

But any big savings in the defense area would involve strategic policy decisions. As it stands, the Reagan budget proposes to increase defense obligations by \$1.7 billion in the fiscal year 1981 to \$367.5 billion in 1986.

Carter Legacy

These increases include plans left behind by the Carter administration for three major "conditions of deterrence" to counterbalance the Soviet Union: a modern second-strike strategic nuclear force, including the MX missile; a mixture of theater-based nuclear forces, which are now to include land-mobile delivery vehicles in Western Europe, and enough ready conventional forces and intercontinental mobility to enable the United States to win one major war and one lesser nonnuclear war.

William W. Kaufman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the Brookings Institution's new critique of the budget, "Setting National Priorities," notes that the base line for the defense buildup would be \$1,085.2 billion in constant 1982 dollars.

The Reagan program, on top of this Carter proposal, would add \$195 billion in total obligations, authority, also measured in constant 1982 dollars. The Reagan administration has not yet provided details for its defense program beyond the fiscal year 1982.

Because the Reagan budget programs have been based on what private economists, the CBO and the securities markets regard as overly optimistic assumptions about inflation and economic growth, the administration may be compelled to face the necessity of cutting the "base" of its defense buildup and of compromising with Congress by scaling down its multiyear tax-cut program. The issue Reagan faces is whether to give the highest priority to checking inflation or to the rapid defense buildup.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yield %	P/E	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Change
12 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	3.20	2.5	12.5	125	100	125 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	AT&T	2.80	2.5	12.5	125	100	125 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	GE	2.40	2.5	12.5	125	100	125 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	Westinghouse	2.00	2.5	12.5	125	100	125 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	General Electric	2.40	2.5	12.5	125	100	125 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	IBM	3.20	2.5	12.5	125	100	125 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	AT&T	2.80	2.5	12.5	125	100	125 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	GE	2.40	2.5	12.5	125	100	125 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	Westinghouse	2.00	2.5	12.5	125	100	125 1/4	+ 1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	General Electric	2.40	2.5	12.5	125	100	125 1/4	+ 1/4

Bonn Irked by U.S. Policy
On Drug Antitrust Case

By Jeff Girth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A 7-year-old West German antitrust suit alleging worldwide monopolization of the antibiotic drug market by five major U.S. drug companies is causing diplomatic and political reverberations both here and in Bonn as Chancellor Helmut Schmidt begins his visit to Washington, U.S. and West German officials say.

West German officials have lodged vigorous protests with U.S. officials, contending that the administration, the drug companies and the Senate Judiciary Committee are improperly promoting "friendly partner nations" legislation intended to benefit the drug companies and nullify the longstanding antitrust suit, according to written comments circulated by West German officials.

Some West German officials allied with trade unions, whose health plans are plaintiffs in the case, were pushing to have the issue placed on the agenda for official talks between the two governments.

The case involves the 30-year-old development, marketing and licensing of certain broad-spectrum antibiotic drugs, such as aureomycin and tetracycline, by U.S. manufacturers, such as Pfizer and American Cyanamid, and the allegedly inflated prices paid for those drugs by West Germans.

The pending antitrust legislation, which was approved by the Judiciary Committee by a 10-1 vote last week, is intended to counteract a 1978 Supreme Court decision that held that foreign countries are entitled to bring antitrust cases in U.S. courts. The bill would severely restrict the ability of foreign governments to bring such cases; it also contains a specific retroactive clause that West German attorneys say applies to their drug suit.

The report on the legislation by the Judiciary Committee, citing testimony before it last April, terms the bill a fair and equitable solution to the questions raised in the 1978 Supreme Court decision.

At the April hearings, there was no testimony from witnesses opposed to the legislation. The State Department, however, which was not invited to testify, subsequently notified the committee that it was "not able to support this bill" without two clarifications.

Bonn Irked by U.S. Policy
On Drug Antitrust Case

William P. Clark, deputy secretary of state, said in a telephone interview that he recalled "difficulties" in the department's proposed comment to the committee, and that "modifications were made to meet" requests by the staff of Republican Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who wanted the department's full support.

Paul Sprenger, a Minneapolis lawyer and registered agent for West Germany on the antitrust case, repeated in an interview comments that he and other West German representatives have relayed to U.S. officials: That the administration's perceived support for U.S. multinational corporations over the interests of "friendly trading-partner nations," such as West Germany, is "particularly offensive and inappropriate."

The West German case, along with parallel actions brought in the early 1970s against the drug companies by India, Colombia and the Philippines, grows out of various U.S. government civil and criminal actions that have alleged antitrust violations in the antibiotic market since the early 1950s.

The pending foreign government cases, including the West German case, which have been consolidated in federal court in Philadelphia, are scheduled to go to trial on June 1.

But Mr. Sprenger said that as a result of the administration's support for the Judiciary Committee legislation, his client is "near concluding" a settlement agreement with the drug companies and will probably not go to trial.

In addition to Pfizer and American Cyanamid, the defendant companies in West Germany's case are Bristol Myers, Upjohn and Squibb.

Numerous similar private and state actions have been settled before trial. The drug companies have paid a total of more than \$200 million in settlements, according to attorneys for both sides.

In 1970, at a criminal trial, the Justice Department produced evidence showing that 100 tablets of tetracycline cost \$1.59 to \$12 to manufacture, depending on individual circumstances, during the 1950s. According to the evidence, however, the drug companies charged a uniform price of \$30.60 and druggists, in turn, usually charged the public \$51 for the same 100 tablets.

Central Banks Sell Dollars
Apparently Joint Action

—The central banks of Germany, France, Switzerland and Japan sold dollars in what seemed to be intervention on foreign markets, Zurich dealers said they had learned from the Swiss bank and West German central banks.

According to anonymous market sources, the Japanese also took part in the intervention.

The volume, the dollar floated in Zurich between 2 and 2.06 Swiss francs, d. It closed at 2.0460, a firmer than the previous 2.0417.

On the dollar was down DM at the fixing from 2.3125 DM. But the firming to 2.2965 DM of trading, above the previous 2.2080 DM, was not quite up to late rate of 2.3080 DM.

The pattern emerged in New York trading, with the dollar opening sharply down to the concerted selling. Dealers said buying also aided the recovery.

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INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Manager for construction site abroad

Needed for the Far East branch of an engineering company (5000 people), constructing large, industrial key-in-hand complexes (several billion francs).

If you are an engineer with a diploma (X - ECP - A and M - J), aged at least 40, and with several years experience in the field as manager of large work sites, in energy, petrochemicals, or siderurgy, preferably abroad, you are the manager we seek.

To this end, you will be responsible for the technical, administrative and budget management of the site on behalf of the engineering body, and of construction, testing and starting up of our installations.

You will lead a team of 50 expatriate civil engineers and client personnel, and will have to determine priorities and plan and coordinate the activities of the 2000 site personnel, in direct cooperation with the client, and with backing of French headquarters.

You will naturally need to speak fluent English and French, and be prepared to live abroad for approximately 3 years.

Please send your application, under reference 71716 HT, to HAVAS CONTACT - 156, bd Haussmann, 75008 Paris, who will forward.

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Apple Computer International is the world leader in personal computing. Expansion into Europe will accelerate their impressive growth and earnings record.

The European Controller will play a significant role in achieving corporate objectives, combining financial planning and performance monitoring with control of the accounting function. Based in Slough initially, the post will relocate to Paris in 1982.

Candidates, qualified CA/CPA or equivalent, must have exposure to marketing-led growth in an international environment, reporting to US standards. Experience of European tax and currency procedures will be advantageous. Self confidence and determination will fit well with the management team. Age, mid 30's.

Please reply in confidence giving concise career and personal details and quoting Ref. U905/HT to P. J. Williamson, Executive Selection.

AMS Arthur Young Management Services
Rolls House, 7 Rolls Buildings
Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1NL

SALES & DISTRIBUTION MANAGER (EUROPE) - PRESSURE SENSITIVE FILMS

A leading manufacturer of industrial vinyl and polyester pressure sensitive films, pre-mixed application tapes and compatible screen ink systems is seeking a marketing professional. We seek an individual who will be responsible for continuing our established dynamic growth pattern in Europe. This is a newly created position reporting to the General Manager International Division.

To be considered you must demonstrate successful track record of selling premium quality pressure sensitive film systems to European Screen Printing Industry and knowledge of end user promotion to auto, farm equipment, petro industries, etc. (The successful candidate will be multi-lingual, self-motivated, marketing oriented, and ready to assume major responsibilities. Compensation includes salary/incentive bonus, traveling expenses and other fringe.)

We plan to conduct interviews June 6th through June 12th at the time of the Screen Print 81 Show in Birmingham, England and June 13 through 15 in London.

Please send resume and salary history in confidence to:
Mr. George T. Natter - The Meyercoard Company,
365 East North Ave., Carol Stream, Illinois 60187, U.S.A.
(A Johnson Matthey Company)

Administrative and financial head for our far east subsidiary

A French industrial group of international dimension, we are creating a branch in the Far East. In charge not only of representing our interests in this area, but also of assuring local purchase of industrial equipment necessary to our activities, our subsidiary represents an annual turnover of 100 million francs.

The person we seek will direct the cost control of the subsidiary, as well as managing the expatriate and local personnel (about 30 people). In addition to local personnel, whom he will recruit for administration concerning customs, transportation and insurance he will be seconded by an expatriate executive for all accounting and revenue problems.

This post will interest a cadre with an HEC-ESSEC or equivalent background who can prove solid experience of administrative and financial management of industrial, key-in-hand contracts for export.

English is indispensable. Located in a large industrial town permitting expatriation of family.

Applications, accompanied by a detailed CV, should be addressed under reference 71506 NE to HAVAS CONTACT - 156, boulevard Haussmann - 75008 PARIS, who will forward.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

SALES AND MARKETING DIRECTOR INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

Swiss (35) thorough training in business administration. Good technical understanding; excellent track record; fluent in German, French, English; spoken Japanese + Arabic; basic Spanish. Resident Manager with first class multinationals in Japan, Saudi Arabia, U.S.A.; short term project assignments in South Africa, Australia and in Mexico.

I seek a new challenge in sales & marketing of industrial goods, in project management or in high quality services. Willing to travel extensively/dissociate worldwide.

Please contact to: CH 44 - 129'158, Publicités, P.O. Box, CH - 8021 Zurich, Switzerland.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Year	1980	1979
France		
Revenue	11,530	9,400
Profits	434	187.3
Japan		
Revenue	253,400	224,330
Profits	11,910	11,840
United States		
Allied Stores		
1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	527	471.2
Profits	12.6	7.2
Per Share	0.63	0.37
Dayton Hudson		
1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	97.5	75.6
Profits	1.3	1.27
Per Share	0.56	-0.55
Federated Department Stores		
1st Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	1,510	1,320
Profits	40.73	26.30
Per Share	0.84	0.55
Iowa Beef Processors		
2nd Quar.	1981	1980
Revenue	1,271	1,114
Profits	12.44	7.25
Per Share	1.20	0.71
6 Months		
Revenue	2,441	1,980
Profits	24.16	20.74
Per Share	2.49	2.04

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and various oil products. Columns include commodity name, unit, and price.

Table of International Monetary Market prices for various currencies like the British Pound, Canadian Dollar, and Japanese Yen.

Table of Cash Prices for commodities such as Gold, Silver, and various metals.

Table of Commodity Index values for different categories of goods.

Table of New York Futures prices for commodities like Soybean Meal and various oils.

Table of London Metals Market prices for various metal commodities.

Table of London Commodities prices for items like Sugar and Cocoa.

Table of Paris Commodities prices for various goods.

Table of European Stock Markets prices for various European cities like Amsterdam, London, and Zurich.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency Interest Rates for various currencies and terms.

Floating Rate Notes

Table of Floating Rate Notes with columns for bank, coupon, and bid/ask prices.

Market Summary

Table of Market Summary for NYSE Most Actives.

Down Jones Averages

Table of Down Jones Averages for various market indices.

Standard & Poors

Table of Standard & Poors ratings and prices for various companies.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE Index values and changes.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. for various stocks.

American Most Actives

Table of American Most Actives for major U.S. stocks.

AMEX Index

Table of AMEX Index values and changes.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Large table of International Funds listing various fund names and their performance metrics.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC Loan of F.F. 125,000,000 - 7 1/2%, 1972/1987. Details of the loan terms and interest rate.



A CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND THE OIL DAILY LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28 & 29, 1981

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Saudi Arabia, will be the keynote speaker at the second International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties."

- List of speakers and topics for the conference, including James Akins, Jane Carter, and Paul Frankel.

A panel format will be used extensively to stimulate exchange among all participants and produce fresh insight and recommendations on what must be done now.

Speakers will include: Nardine Ait-Laoussine, Director, The International Energy Development Corporation; and former Vice-President of Sonatrach.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION Please enroll the following participant for the IHT/Oil Daily Conference, September 28 and 29.

HOTEL RESERVATION Please reserve for the nights of September 27 and 28 the accommodations checked below.

RETURN TO: The International Herald Tribune Energy Conference, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: 747-12-65 extension 301.

Registration and hotel reservation forms with fields for name, address, telephone, and hotel preferences.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 20, listing various stocks and their prices.

Quotations in Canadian Funds

Table of quotations in Canadian funds, listing fund names and their values.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto stock closing prices for May 19, 1981.

High Low Close C/P

Table of high, low, close, and C/P values for various stocks.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal stock closing prices for May 19, 1981.

European Gold Markets

Table of European gold market prices for May 20, 1981.

Gold Options

Table of gold options prices for May 20, 1981.

Valuers White Weld S.A.

Advertisement for Valuers White Weld S.A., providing contact information.

European Exchange

Advertisement for European Exchange, providing contact information.

LEGAL SERVICES

Advertisement for legal services, listing various law firms.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

Advertisement for low cost flights, listing various airlines.

PARIS-NEW YORK

Advertisement for Paris-New York flights, listing various airlines.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo exchange rates for May 20, 1981.

Kingdom of Sweden

Advertisement for Kingdom of Sweden, providing financial details.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

Advertisement for American Express Company, providing contact information.

EMPLOYMENT

Advertisement for employment opportunities, listing various job openings.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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Advertisement for holidays and travel, listing various agencies.

SHOPPING

Advertisement for shopping, listing various retailers.

هكذا من النجمل

North Stars, 4-2 Winners, Still Alive

Clark Sandberg, which takes off his...
 ...the play, giving him at least one point in all 17 Islander postseason games this spring — and 24 straight playoff games over two years.

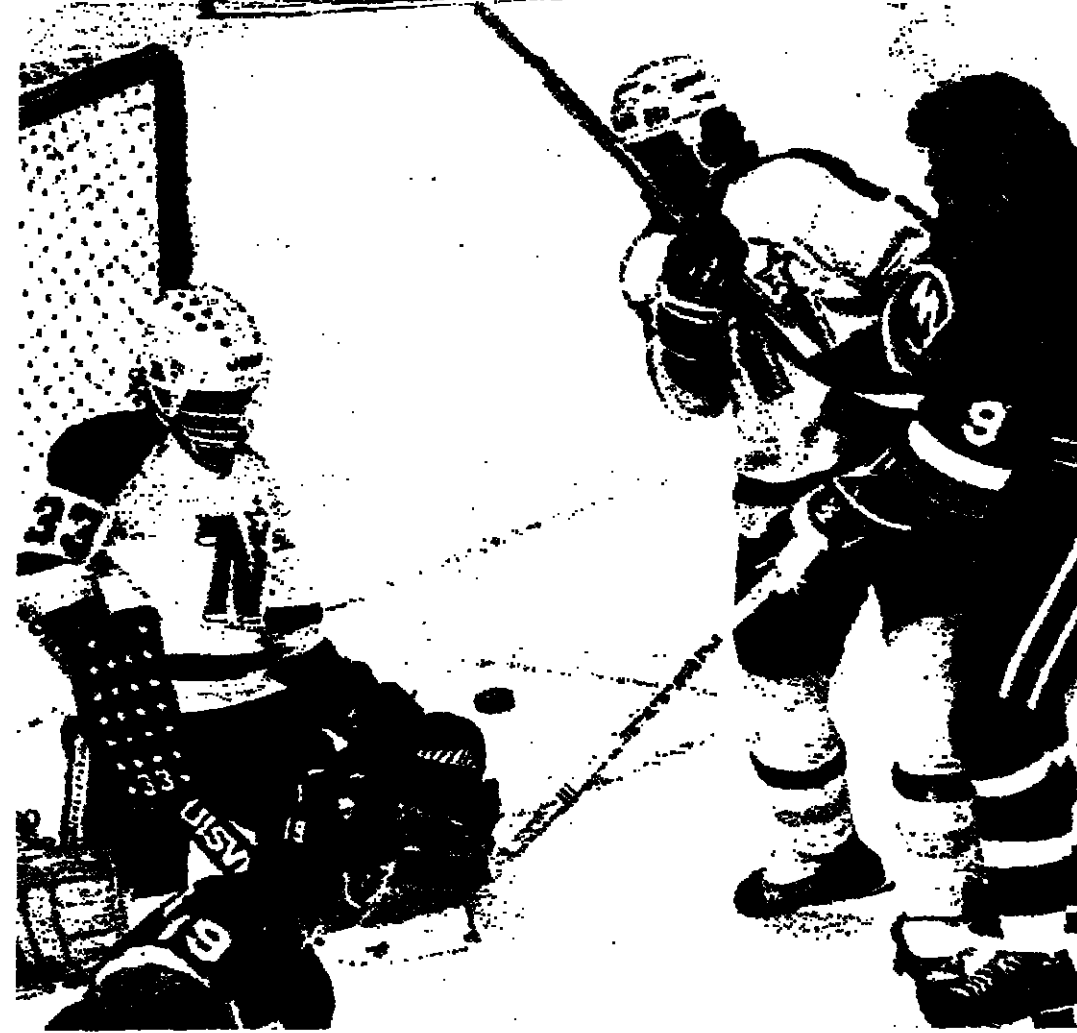
Clark Hartsburg tied it, capping a North Star blitz of the Islander goal with a power-play shot that eluded Billy Smith at 11:34 of the first period.

Fans Get Into It
 Minnesota jumped ahead, 2-1, in a wild second period, punctuated by fierce checking on both sides and a near-altercation between the Islanders and several Met Center fans.

Payne sent MacAdam in alone on Billy Smith for a goal on a short wrist shot at 5:15. Mike McEwen tied it, 2-2, on a power play with a slapshot from the point at 7:37; shortly thereafter, prized North Star rookie Dino Ciccarelli and Islander defenseman Bob Lorimer engaged in a fist fight. Enraged fans threw debris onto the ice and one climbed atop the glass boards to yell at the Islanders. Butch Gorring and Potvin used their sticks to slam the glass in front of the fan before order was restored.

Minnesota's Bobby Smith beat Billy Smith with a wrist shot from the slot at the end of the second period, but the buzzer sounded just before the puck went into the net.

"As a team we proved we could beat them," said Beaupre, whom Somnor said will start in Thursday's Game 5. "For me personally, I proved I could stop them. And that's not easy."



Clark Gilles of the Islanders battled North Stars' Brad Maxwell and screened goalie Don Beaupre as Gord Lane's slapshot opened the scoring of the fourth game of the Stanley Cup final. But Minnesota — with Maxwell assisting on all four goals — came back and defeated New York, 4-2.

1st Hitter, Bibby Retires 27 Straight

hit the corner — could throw the ball where I wanted to."

Bibby scored the Pirates' second run in the fifth, and his second double drove in Steve Nicosia with the final run in the sixth. Phil Niekro (2-2) gave up 10 hits and all five runs in 5 1/2 innings.

Phillies 3, Dodgers 2

In Los Angeles, Garry Maddox hit a two-run double in the third and Dick Ruthven pitched a seven-inning shutout for his fourth consecutive victory as Philadelphia edged the Dodgers, 3-2. Pete Rose, who had two of the Phillies' five hits off Bob Welch and Dave Goltz, needs 17 more to surpass Stan Musial's National League career-hits record of 3,630.

Padres 3, Expos 1

In San Diego, Rick Wise, sidelined since May 3 with a sore elbow, gave up only four hits in seven innings and Ruppert Jones singled home a pair of runs to highlight a three-run fifth as the Padres beat Montreal, 3-1.

Reds 5, Cubs 0

In Chicago, Ray Knight hit a bases-loaded single and pinch-hitter Harry Spillman's two-run

Joe Frazier and the Gym: No Exit

By Dave Anderson
 NEW YORK — The gym owns them.

As boxers, they despise the ordeal of the sparring, the bag-punching, the rope-skipping, the exercises. But as their perspiration drips into the canvas, it also drips into their psyches.

When they stop boxing, they discover that just as they could not live without the gym, now they cannot live without it. Invariably they return.

At first it's just to stay in shape, but if they're not too old, one day they snap a jab and think they can still fight.

Sometimes they can. Usually they can't.

Instant Oldies

Muhammad Ali thought he could still fight, but Larry Holmes turned him into an old man. Ken Norton thought he could still fight, but last week Gerry Cooney turned him into an old man after only 54 seconds of the first round at Madison Square Garden.

Down in the ringside seats that night, Joe Frazier was thinking he could still fight, too.

Say it ain't so, Joe.

It's been almost five years since Joe Frazier "put the gloves on the wall" after George Foreman knocked him out for the second time. But he could not stay out of the gym.

Car-Racing Body Will Investigate Prix Accidents

The Associated Press

PARIS — The International Auto Sports Federation is considering rule changes in starting-line and accident procedures in the wake of last weekend's tragedy-marred Belgium Grand Prix.

FISA President Jean-Marie Balestre said Tuesday that there will be an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of a mechanic as the result of injuries incurred during a pit-road accident Friday and an accident in which another mechanic was seriously injured during Sunday's race.

He said the group is considering how to improve safety in starting-line procedures, adding that the commission may revise its rules on stopping a race in which a participant is injured.

The inquiry was announced a day after the death of Giovanni Amadeo and two days after Arrows mechanic Dave Luckett had both his legs fractured in a starting-line accident.

Amadeo, an Osella mechanic, died of head injuries sustained Friday when he was knocked down by a Williams driven by Carlos Reutemann. Luckett was injured when he was pinned against the stalled Arrows car of Ricardo Patrese as the 24 racers were being given the signal the start Sunday.

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	AMERICAN LEAGUE
Atlanta 3, Pirates 1	Tampa Bay 3, Yankees 1
Philadelphia 3, Mets 1	Los Angeles 3, Athletics 1
St. Louis 3, Cardinals 1	San Francisco 3, Rangers 1
San Diego 3, Padres 1	Chicago 3, White Sox 1
Los Angeles 3, Dodgers 1	Seattle 3, Mariners 1
San Francisco 3, Giants 1	Minnesota 3, Twins 1
St. Louis 3, Cardinals 1	Philadelphia 3, Expos 1
San Diego 3, Padres 1	San Diego 3, Padres 1
Los Angeles 3, Dodgers 1	Los Angeles 3, Athletics 1
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Los Angeles 3, Dodgers 1	Philadelphia 3, Expos 1
San Francisco 3, Giants 1	San Diego 3, Padres 1
St. Louis 3, Cardinals 1	Los Angeles 3, Athletics 1
San Diego 3, Padres 1	San Francisco 3, Rangers 1
Los Angeles 3, Dodgers 1	Chicago 3, White Sox 1
San Francisco 3, Giants 1	Seattle 3, Mariners 1
St. Louis 3, Cardinals 1	Minnesota 3, Twins 1
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